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The Kaiserite In America

One Hundred and One
German Lies



Published Especially for
The Commercial Travelers
of America

by

U.S.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION.

The Secretary of State
The Secretary of War
The Secretary of the Navy
George Creel

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To The Commercial Travelers of America:

Here is an opportunity for the Commercial Travelers of America to do a great work toward winning the war.

You are summoned as specifically as if you were enlisted in the army or navy to aid the national cause.

Our troops will meet the enemy abroad. You can meet him at home.

Throughout the land the Kaiser's paid agents and unpaid sympathizers are spreading by word of mouth rumors, criticisms and lies, that aim to disrupt our national unity and to weaken the will of our people in the successful prosecution of our task in the great world war. Many people aid them in their insidious work by repeating these rumors, through a desire to occupy the center of the stage in any discussion, or in some cases because they are so foolish as to believe that the rumors are true.

You traveling men are summoned to accept the responsibility of putting an end, once and for all, to the work of these plotters against the nation. In that task you are the direct representatives of the Committee on Public Information, which was created by President Wilson at the very beginning of the war in order that there might be some agency to keep the people informed about the war, its causes, its progress and the high ideals for which we fight.

It is your immediate definite task to "swat the lie." Whenever you hear one of these rumors or criticisms, pin the tale-bearer down. Ask him for proof. Don't be satisfied with hearsay or rumor. If he admits that

he has no real basis for his statements, point out to him that he is doing his country a great injury by repeating German falsehoods. If you can trace any of the rumors to a definite source, write to the Committee on Public Information, 8 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., and give us the information.

This is a war work that should stir the patriotism of every American traveler. It is your chance to do your part. If we are to go forward to a speedy victory we must present a united front to the enemy. No one can object to honest criticism based upon a knowledge of all the facts, but we must not let German propaganda hide under that patriotic cloak.

The Kaiserite in America

You have met him, Mr. Commercial Traveler. Or you have met a man who has just met him—and who still carries about in his conversation the peculiar accent of German propaganda. The agents of the Imperial German Government are busily spreading throughout the country all sorts of poisonous lies and disquieting rumors and insidious criticisms of the Government and its war-work. And in no place have they been busier than in the Pullman smoking cars and the hotel lobbies.

Watch for them, Mr. Commercial Traveler.

In the past few months, they have circulated stories to the effect that the Masonic orders had protested to the government against allowing the Knights of Columbus to build "recreation huts" for Catholic soldiers in the camps; that Catholic nuns had been refused permission to do Red Cross work unless they wore Red Cross uniforms instead of their conventual habits; and that the Red Cross officials were discriminating against Catholic soldiers by giving them the "leavings" of the Society's supplies. These stories were easily disproved as soon as they were printed in the newspapers, but they had circulated for so long a time, unprinted, that their origin could not be clearly traced. Only enough was learned to make it certain that they had been put in circulation for the obvious purpose of stirring up enmity between Catholics and Protestants in order to cripple the work of the Red Cross and hamper the government.

In Italy, German agents have weakened the national unity by fomenting the old quarrel between the Papacy and the civil power. In Russia, they are inciting attacks upon the Jews. In this country, they are inventing reports of official discriminations against Catholics, on the one hand; and, on the other, they are spreading such stories as a famous one that the President's secretary, a Catholic, had been arrested for treason and imprisoned in Fort Leavenworth. The citizens who hear these rumors, and inquire about them from one another, are innocently aiding an enemy who is not seeking to do justice either to Catholics or Protestants. He desires only to see them forget their loyalty to their country in a sectarian quarrel. He wants them to fight one another instead of fighting Germany. You can prevent him from succeeding, Mr. Commercial Traveler, if, when you first hear one of these seditious slanders, you write at once about it to some such government agency as the Committee on Public Information in Washington. By so doing, you will help the authorities not only to a prompt correction of the misreport but perhaps to a speedy arrest of the enemy who invented it.

German Counterfeiting

Similarly with the tales that have been current about interned German prisoners being fed five meals a day while the country was being asked to practice a rigid food-economy, about Red Cross supplies being sold to shopkeepers by dishonest officials of the Society, about a disastrous naval engagement in the North Sea in which nine American warships were reported sunk, about the bad food that was being served to our men in the training camps, about the criminal waste of good food in those same camps, and so forth endlessly.

These reports are all falsehoods, either designed to discourage volunteer Red Cross work and the loyal efforts of housekeepers to save food, or calculated to create a troublesome distrust of the government. They are circumstantial stories, maliciously conceived, with convincing details of names and places. They are put in circulation with all the care of a counterfeiter issuing bad money. And their circulation is often due to the foolish desire of a citizen to appear to have "inside information," to know more than his neighbors, to be a cynical, smart fellow whom the administration cannot deceive. Watch for the stories in your trips about the country, and nail them at sight. In that way, you will be doing as good work for your government as the inventor of the lie is trying to do for his Imperial master in Potsdam.

But it is not only religious differences that the enemy's agents are busily encouraging. And they are not merely inventing lies that may be denied. As in Italy and in Russia, so here also, they are actively inflaming all sorts of class antagonisms, in an attempt to divide the nation and impede its war-work. They are exasperating class grievances that are as real in America as they have been everywhere. They are supporting both sides of factional quarrels in order to promote domestic disunity. They are financing any organization that has a class fight with any other. They are trying to aggravate the negro problem, the struggle between capital and labor, the jealousy of the farmer in the West for the businessman of the East, the antagonism of politicians and political parties, and all the grievances that have been caused by the levying of war taxes, fixing food prices, attempting to control profiteering, enforcing national service, and

generally putting the country into the ranks of organization for war.

Not a Rich Man's War

It is German agents, for instance, who are most eager to increase the feeling that this is "a rich man's war." They spread that lie in spite of the fact that the rich cannot buy exemptions from conscription in this war as they could in our civil war—in spite of the fact that no one can hire a substitute to take his place in the trenches—in spite of the fact that the only exemptions are allowed to poor men with dependents, or to workmen in vital industries—in spite of the fact that the war taxes fall most heavily on the rich, and the measures of price-control are designed to prevent them from exploiting the poor, and the excess-profits tax deprives them of the fruits of any such exploitation.

And it is the German agents who are encouraging the Western feeling that this is "a business man's war," because when the Government called for volunteers to help organize the business of the country on a war basis, the business men were most free to respond and most fitted by experience to fill administrative positions. There are innumerable smoking-car rumors that some of these men are taking advantage of their official knowledge in order to make fortunes for themselves. It would be the miracle of the world if no such betrayers of public faith were ever found among them. And doubtless, in this country as in other countries, Congressional investigations will discover the occasional grafter and dishonest administrator. But it is none the less true here, as abroad, that the great body of business men who are serving the government are as loyally self-sacrificing as any one who is

behind the fighting lines; and the report in the West that the Eastern businessmen are largely self-seeking is as untrue and mischievous as the report in the East that most Western farmers are profiteering, or the report among employers that labor is generally disloyal, or the reports among the workingmen that their employers are seeking only to get rich out of the public need.

Not in War for Markets

Recently, in the White House, President Wilson was asked by one of our most famous financiers to appoint a commission that should safeguard our foreign trade during the war and see to it that new foreign markets were made ready for our peaceful penetration after the war. And the President replied that the Government would not appoint such a commission; that this country was not fighting to obtain foreign markets; that the struggle for foreign markets had been one of the predetermining causes of the conflict among the European nations, and it had been most difficult to make those nations believe that America was not secretly inspired by a similar greed for spheres of influence and "a place in the sun"; that America was not waging a commercial war or seeking any selfish advantage, and the government would never appoint a commission that might, by its mere existence, misrepresent the motives of our people in their support of the nations fighting to defend the freedom of the world.

That pronouncement has been made, again and again, in the President's public utterances. He has consistently acted upon it in his war policy. And the smoking-car statement that the war is "a rich man's war" or "a business man's war" is as deliberate a lie as any that the enemy has invented in order to confuse our people and divide them in their allegiance.

The Prussian Socialist

It is a lie that has been given a cheerful support by one section of American socialists. As a political party that section was first organized in this country by German exiles. They have always been led by German sympathizers. It has been a rule among them that a man is not a socialist unless he pays dues to the party leaders, accepts all the party nominees of those leaders without question, subscribes to every plank of the party platform, and votes only a straight ticket under the party emblem. He did these things or he was expelled. That is a Prussian idea of organized servility and unquestioning obedience. It has succeeded in Germany, but it has never succeeded here. At the outbreak of the war in Europe, the Prussian government, by means of false news and distorted dispatches, made the German people believe that their country had been invaded by Russia and attacked by France; and, for a time, all the German socialists supported their Government's war of imperial conquest, believing that it was a war of self-defense. Since then, the independent socialists in Germany have learned that they were deceived. They are now fighting the German Government in Germany as the independent socialists are fighting the German Government here, under the leadership of men like John Spargo and Charles Edward Russell. The pro-German socialists in America who are opposing the United States Government are opposing it not because it is waging "a business man's war," and they are socialistic in their convictions, but because it is waging a war against German aggression and they are German in their sympathies. The independent socialists in both countries are fighting the Kaiser and his commercial war of imperial con-

quest. And when the pro-German socialist in this country asks, "Why do you blame German socialists for supporting their government and yet blame American socialists for *not* supporting their Government?" the answer is "Because in both cases, they are wrong; in both cases they are fighting against freedom and democracy, in support of military conquest and autocratic rule."

Another German Trick

In our Western states, another sort of class cleavage is being widened by German sympathizers. There, for a decade past, a political struggle has been proceeding between reformers and corruptionists. In many states, the reformers have won. They have broken the political bosses and ousted their henchmen. When the Government boards at Washington called for volunteers in the work of organizing the trade and industry of the country, many of the defeated political enemies of the Western commonwealths volunteered for service and were accepted. The assignment of such men to war work has been used "to give the war a black eye." It is argued that the dark powers which so long exploited the West are "running the war." It is hinted that the Government at Washington is innocently under their control. And German agents and German sympathizers are using that argument and giving that hint.

It was inevitable that some discredited politicians should find their way into the ranks of a volunteer army of war-workers so hastily assembled. Such men would be eager for the chance to rehabilitate themselves. They might even be genuinely loyal to the country at large, though they have never been loyal to the best interests of their home communities. It is as

absurd for anyone to turn against the war, because of the participation of these men, as it would be absurd for him to withdraw from the trenches if he found old political enemies serving beside him. It is his business to see that political crooks in war-work are watched as carefully as suspected renegades would be watched in camp. Meanwhile, it is a work in aid of the enemy to let suspicion of such men weaken support of the government in its prosecution of the war.

The Government Is Frank

The Government has pledged itself to give out instantly the facts about all military engagements, casualties, disasters, accidents and reverses. The administration is aware that to suppress any such facts would be fatal to the good faith and trust of the American people. Once a suppression of this kind was discovered, the nation would become a victim to every sort of groundless fear and unallayable apprehension. It is necessary that the people should know the truth about their military operations in order that they may be loyal to their leaders and whole-hearted in the prosecution of their duties. For that reason, a policy of absolute frankness has been adopted by the government.

In the campaign against smoking-car rumors, the Government can only warn you: "Keep your ears open and your mouth closed. Believe anything you hear, if you wish to, but do not give rumors the support of your voice by repeating them. Let the German agents who invent these lies be the only persons who pass them on. That will make it easier to refute the lies. It will also make it easier to catch the liars. And it is neces-

sary to do both, because the lies are not idle lies, but lies designed to create dissension; and the liars are not idle liars, but German agents furthering German plans."

Freedom of the Press

In the fight against the printed lie and the propaganda of seditious pro-Germans, the authorities are taking measures of legal suppression. They are not appealing to a censorship. They have allowed the enemy propagandist that freedom of speech and freedom of the press which has existed in time of peace—the right of any person to say what he will and print what he will without first submitting it to the eye of authority. But after he has said it, or printed it, they are holding him to account before the courts under the provisions of the espionage act. They are denying him the use of the mails and defending the prohibition by legal process before the judges to whom he appeals. They are not silencing him in the secrecy of official censorship, as he has been silenced abroad. They are allowing him to take his case to the courts of law and the juries of public opinion. And his cry that they are infringing any rights of free speech and a free press, is a lie like his other lies—a lie in a war of lies which he is waging, in the interests of the enemy, to divide our people, embarrass our government, and impede our defense of our country against foreign aggression.

In the Government's war against lies, the commercial traveler can be of great assistance. He meets all kinds of people. He goes to all parts of the country. He hears all sorts of stories. He can help to silence the Kaiserites in the smoking-car by demanding the origin of their lies or the authority for their rumors. He can

report the appearance of new lies and obtain a prompt disproof of them. He can spread the disproof to silence the falsehood. He can help the Government to prevent enemy agents from abusing the confidence of the American people. He can help win the war by helping to preserve the popular support of the nation's war work where that support is being weakened by the dry rot of falsehood and corrosive slander and the rat-like gnawing of enemy rodents with German fillings in their teeth.

One Hundred and One German Lies

Nailed by the St. Louis Republic

LIE No. 1. That Mr. Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, was found guilty of treason, sent to Fort Leavenworth, stood up against a wall and shot.

(Secretary Tumulty, in an official communication, has nailed this as a lie, without any foundation.)

LIE No. 2. That a sweater knit in St. Louis for the soldiers in France, was sold by Red Cross workers and identified by the woman who knit it by a piece of currency sewed into the fabric.

(Heads of the Red Cross Society in St. Louis have branded this as a bald fabrication. Nothing handled by the Red Cross Society is sold.)

LIE No. 3. That all the boys and men between the ages of 16 and 35 years of age are to be drafted into the army by January 1.

(Congress fixed the ages of men subject to the draft at 21 to 31 years, inclusive, and has never changed this rule.)

LIE No. 4. That tobacco collected through the various agencies for the men overseas is not given to them until they have paid from 50 cents to \$2.50 a package for it.

(The Republic brands this a lie. The Republic has sent several thousand dollars worth of tobacco to France, and not one cent has been charged the soldiers for it.)

LIE No. 5. That no soldier or sailor, after he leaves American soil, is permitted to write home.

(This lie is patent to hundreds of men and women who

have been receiving mail from friends and relatives in the expeditionary force in France.)

LIE No. 6. Mrs. Charles G. Roe of Chicago says a caller told her that "everybody I know of is getting the cost of the wool they knit from the Government, and you ought to quit knitting until your expenses are allowed."

(Congress has never authorized anyone to pay one cent for wool or for labor in the knitting of articles for the soldiers and sailors.)

LIE No. 7. That the recent registration of women was to find out how much money each had in the bank, how much of this was owed and everything about each registrant's personal affairs.

(While this lie was given credence by many women who should have known better, still it is without foundation from the very fact that the registration was voluntary, and that questions of a personal nature were not asked. Any woman who registered knows this.)

LIE No. 8. That the millions collected from the public for Red Cross work goes into the pockets of thieves, and that the soldiers and sailors get none of it, nor any of its benefits. This lie was reported by J. H. Davis, secretary of the Elks at Mitchell, S. D.

(Men and women at the head of the Red Cross Society are the most upright imaginable. They were selected for the work because of this fact. Work done abroad and in the army camps and cantonments in the United States by the Red Cross nails this as pro-German propaganda.)

LIE No. 9. That Base Hospital Unit (Washington University) No. 21 had been annihilated while en route overseas, or that leading members of the organization had been executed as spies by the American Government.

(Washington administration emphatically discredited this assertion in official communications.)

LIE No. 10. That canned goods put up by the housewives in St. Louis were to be seized by the Government and appropriated to the use of the army and navy.

(This was run down by the Women's Central Committee on Food Conservation and found to be pro-German "bunk." Government does not want canned goods from citizens.)

LIE No. 11. Mary Reid Cory, who recently visited Chicago in the interest of Belgian prisoners in Germany, says that at a dinner recently a woman went to her and said, "We are every bit as bad as the Germans because the soldiers in training are being instructed to put out the eyes of every German captured." She said she had a son in one of the camps and he had written this to her.

(Absolutely without foundation. Any man who is taking a course of instruction at any United States army camp will brand this as a falsehood.)

LIE No. 12. That all the money invested in Liberty Bonds by men and women and children throughout the United States will be lost.

(Liberty Bonds are backed by all the finances of the United States. Whenever the money so invested is "lost," this Government will have collapsed.)

LIE No. 13. Comes from J. K. Kidder, enrolling clerk at the Wisconsin State Senate, who says he has repeatedly heard that soldiers at one of the Northern cantonments are seriously ill with a malady which army physicians have been unable to diagnose.

(Surgeons at the cantonment in question assert there is only the usual amount of sickness in camp, and that they know the identity of each of the ailments. This story was started to frighten relatives of men at the camp and to discourage recruiting among their friends.)

LIE No. 14. This was sent in by a Red Cross worker. It is to the effect that at Camp Funston "four-

teen soldiers are sleeping on one bale of hay there because there is no bedding or anything to make them comfortable," and that "for the slightest infraction of a rule by a soldier of German extraction he is lined up against a wall and shot."

(Officers at Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kan., laughed when they heard this lie. They said an inspection of the camp would refute it better than any statement from them. Soldiers at the camp hadn't heard of such conditions and knew that none of their number had been shot.)

LIE No. 15. That the Pullman Company will not hire a man who does not wear a button showing he has contributed to the Y. M. C. A. war fund.

(Officials of the Pullman Company deny this.)

LIE No. 16. That sweaters knit by St. Louis women for soldiers in the trenches wear out in less than two weeks because of the inferior workmanship in the garment. Many women have quit their knitting because of this lie.

(Members of the Red Cross Society here say this is the most outrageous lie they have heard. The life of the sweaters, even under the hardest sort of conditions, is two months or more.)

LIE No. 17. Women report they are terrorized over the information mysteriously disseminated that Government agents are to raid all houses exhibiting food conservation cards, to determine that no meat is eaten on "meatless" days. Many cards have been quietly removed from the windows because of this fear.

(Government agents have no intention now, nor will they have in the future, of raiding private homes where there is no reason to believe agents of the Kaiser are hidden. Men and women are on their honor to observe the "meatless" days, nothing more.)

LIE No. 18. Repetitions of the lies that schools in towns at or near training camps are to be closed because girls are about to become mothers come in droves. Towns in the neighborhood of any camp site are picked by Kaiser aids for this canard.

(Investigators declare this is utterly without foundation. The morale of men at the training camps cannot be better. Schools are not being interfered with for any purpose, they declare.)

LIE No. 19. That all of the "plums" at the officers' training camps fall to Roman Catholics. "You just watch and you'll see that it is so," Mrs. C. D. Gallentine of Morrison, Ill., writes that she was told.

(The question of religion does not enter into the giving of commissions. Merit and ability to take the intensive training are the things that count at the officers' training camps. Ask any man who has attended one.)

LIE No. 20. Mrs. Gallentine also tells of a neighbor's maid who would not register when the women's census was taken, because "all they were doing it for was to get the girls' names so they could entice them into the cities and make white slaves of them."

(How positively ridiculous is a story of this sort! If you believe it, ask any of the women here who registered, or who took an active part in furthering the registration.)

LIE No. 21. Harvard, Ill., contributes another religious lie—that when the war is over the Roman Catholics here will be treated just as they were in Mexico after the revolution started there.

(It is needless to say the American Government will never interfere in matters of religion.)

LIE No. 22. This one is familiar, but has a new dress this time: That a mother sent her son at a training camp a big birthday cake, and then wrote him asking how he liked it. He replied he had never

received the cake, but that he had passed an officer's tent and had seen him eating it.

(Wives, mothers and sweethearts in St. Louis of the thousands of men who have gone to the training camps and cantonments will nail this lie hard and fast if you will take the trouble to ask them about it.)

LIE No. 23. Rector of Holy Innocents' Church at Racine, Wis., reports this lie about a family: That the family was put to death for giving out information which led to the destruction of England's greatest general. That a son was executed at Fort Sheridan, Ill., when caught in work of a treacherous nature, and that his religious affiliations had much to do with his disloyalty.

(Government agents say this is only one of a million other lies of like nature which pro-German propagandists are circulating. Of course, there is no foundation for it.)

LIE No. 24. Mrs. Henry W. Wagon, 4129 Kossuth avenue, says a husky delivery wagon driver called at her home with a parcel a day or so ago. She asked him why he wasn't in the army, and he replied the Government makes no provision for dependent families.

(Government makes this provision for dependents: Men with families or other dependents will not be called in the draft until an emergency, which is not even thought of now, arises. Heads of families are not even urged to enlist voluntarily, although provision is made in the way of insurance and the like for their dependents if they care to join the colors.)

LIE No. 25. The sweater with the \$10 bill sewed into its fabric which the pro-Germans say the Red Cross sold, has appeared this time in Jefferson City. Man told Missouri Council of Defense yesterday of the lie.

(Robert Glenn, publicity manager for the council, says

the tale is too utterly ridiculous to believe, and is circulated merely as a scheme to thwart the efforts of the Red Cross.)

LIE No. 26. From Bonne Terre, Mo., That two Chicago nurses were killed in a mutiny, and that 14 men had committed suicide at Jefferson Barracks because of the ill treatment accorded them.

(Commandant at Jefferson Barracks offers post records to disprove the second lie. While it is impossible to learn where the "Chicago nurses" were killed, still, it is safe to say this is but another piece of "bunk.")

LIE No. 27. Here's one from St. Francois, Mo.: That a St. Louis father was called to the deathbed of his son, an enlisted man in the navy, and that no privacy was accorded him. During this last interview, however, the attention of the armed guard was distracted, and the son exhibited his body, saying his legs had been shot away in a mutiny.

(Secretary of the Navy refutes this lie by the statement that there is not a better behaved body of men in the world than those in the United States Navy, and that the excellent discipline since the outbreak of war only proves that conditions for the enlisted men are ideal in every respect.)

LIE No. 28. M. E. R. of Sherman, Mo., says it is reported there that an American transport has been sunk by a German submarine and 500 soldiers and sailors lost. One man was heard to say that he read of the disaster in a German newspaper.

(Just a Pro-German lie.)

LIE No. 29. That Mrs. Frank V. Hammer, chairman of the St. Louis Red Cross chapter, receives \$15,000 a year for her services, and that George W. Simmons, chairman of the Southwestern district, \$30,000.

(Both Mrs. Hammer and Simmons donate their services and pay their own traveling expenses. In addition, Simmons and Mrs. Hammer have each made large personal subscriptions to the Red Cross fund.)

LIE No. 30. Edmund Kerruish, merchant, Festus, Mo., says he was informed that the Government will not accept sweaters and mufflers knitted for soldiers.

(Col. C. H. Murray, commandant at Jefferson Barracks, yesterday acknowledged receipt of several hundred sweaters from the American Red Cross. He said:

"If you could have seen the line of boys when these comfortable garments were distributed it would have done your heart good.")

LIE No. 31. B. C. J. asks if it is true that the Y. M. C. A. is charging soldiers for beds in France. He says a pro-German informed him that our fighting men were taxed \$2.50 for one night's lodging in France.

(Philemon Bevis, general secretary of the local Y. M. C. A., spiked this yarn. "The Y. M. C. A. does not furnish lodgings in its huts. All service to soldiers is free. Stamps, candy, etc., are sold at cost to the boys in khaki.")

LIE No. 32. That the Red Cross is selling yarn to women who are knitting sweaters and mufflers for the soldiers.

(The basis for this tale is a rule enforced by the Red Cross, which requires a small deposit when yarn is turned over to applicants. The deposit is refunded when the knitted garments and left-over yarn are returned.)

LIE No. 33. Piedmont, Mo., comes across with this lie, which a German salesman for a St. Louis coffee house is circulating: That the "tents" at Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kan., are without heat in the most severe weather.

(In the first place there are no tents at Camp Funston,

which makes this German a liar at the start. In the second place the entire camp is heated by giant heating plants installed before winter set in. The men are comfortably taken care of. They say so themselves.)

LIE No. 34. From Frank Gottingham, Greenup, Ill., comes this story: That the Government is going to confiscate all property, paying the owners for it, but then compelling them to purchase Liberty Bonds with the money. People in Cumberland County, he writes, are actually half afraid this will come to pass.

(Cumberland County, or any other county, needn't be one whit frightened by such a fabrication. The Government has means of financing this war without seizing any man's personal property and will be able to get along nicely. The Government wants everyone who can afford it to buy all the Liberty Bonds possible, but the Government isn't compelling you or anyone else to purchase one cent's worth if you don't want to.)

LIE No. 35. That Mr. Hoover had charge of the distribution of foodstuffs in Belgium, and because he did such poor work he was compelled to leave that country. He then came to America and got the job of Food Administrator here.

(Mr. Hoover was never Food Administrator in Belgium or any other country, except the United States. He was chairman of the Belgian Relief Commission, and only praise has ever been heard from those who are in a position to know.)

LIE No. 36. Here's another food-pledge lie: That the United States is soon to begin starving everyone who signed one of them.

(Do not worry. Just so long as there is food in the world the United States will get its share of it, and the Government isn't going to starve anyone. Propaganda by pro-Germans, that's all.)

LIE No. 37. C. E. Johnson of 2716 St. Vincent avenue advises The Republic of this lie which has been brought to his attention: That American soldiers in France are either burned or buried on the spot where they fall and that it will be impossible to ever return their bodies to the United States.

(The exact situation is this: American soldiers who are killed in France will be buried there. Their bodies cannot be returned to America until peace is declared. All graves will be marked and identified. It will be possible to have the bodies exhumed and brought home after the war, but not before. American soldiers' bodies are not incinerated, unless by accident.)

LIE No. 38. W. C. Staunton, Ill., says pro-Germans are circulating a report in his section that the soldiers were forced to purchase Liberty Bonds and are being paid but \$13 a month wages, the balance of whatever is due them being applied to the bonds.

(American soldiers were encouraged in the purchase of Liberty Bonds, but were not compelled to buy them. They receive their full compensation every month, and whatever is applied to their bond purchase is deducted by the men themselves and not by their superiors.)

LIE No. 39. G. W. R. of Red Bud, Ill., reports these lies in circulation near his home: That soldiers training at Camp Taylor, Ky., are not fed sufficiently; that a woman who wanted to enlist in the Red Cross was told she would be made to leave her family to go to France; that a petition was circulated at Waterloo declaring it a mistake to send American soldiers to France, because they would starve; that women who registered would be drafted by the Government, and that persons who signed the food conservation pledges would not be permitted to eat home-cured meats.

(Soldiers at Camp Taylor are fed the same as soldiers at any other army cantonment—wholesomely, substantially)

and abundantly; women who enlist in Red Cross work, unless they specify they want to be nurses and see active service abroad, will not be sent overseas or taken from their families; the man who circulated the petition in Waterloo should be turned over to the Government and locked up as an enemy of the country; women who registered will not be drafted by the Government, and persons who signed Hoover cards may eat home-cured meats whenever they see fit—only they are urged to observe the meatless day each week.)

LIE No. 40. An anonymous writer from St. Louis signing himself "John Doe," wants to know if this is a lie or just pure ignorance: A German woman living near him says that when soldiers reach New York on their way to France, and get "cold feet," they are put in chains and thrown aboard ship by order of President Wilson. If they show further resistance, she says, their legs are blown off with bombs.

(In the first place, American soldiers don't get "cold feet." In the second place it isn't necessary to chain an American soldier to get him aboard ship on his way to Europe to help knock the Kaiser gallywest. And again, President Wilson leaves the care of transportation overseas to the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy.)

LIE No. 41. Grannis, Ark., says pro-Germans are circulating this story there: That the Americans captured in the first collision in France returned to their own lines a few nights ago, telling of the wonderful food they found in the German trenches, and declaring they had their first square meal since arriving overseas while they were German captives.

(None of the Americans captured by the Germans have been returned to the American lines. They are interned, it is believed, in the German interior. The War Department, through the Red Cross in Switzerland, is sending food to these and other captives at regular intervals, through an arrangement with Germany, whereby the delivery of this food is guaranteed.)

LIE No. 42. Liars in Bunker Hill, Ill., are responsible for this yarn: That Colorado now is housing 10,000 Englishmen, who are biding their time until Uncle Sam gets all his soldiers and their paraphernalia to France, when the English will rise and seize the United States for England.

(Of course there is not one scintilla of truth in this story.)

LIE No. 43. Here is one from St. Louis: That the commandant at Jefferson Barracks compelled soldiers to take out Government insurance, and where the man has no near relatives, the commandant's sister is made beneficiary; that this sister already is beneficiary for dozens of soldiers.

(Col. Murray, commanding the Barracks, says this is the most infamous story he has ever heard. He urges the men who pass through the Barracks to take out the Government insurance, but he has never named or even suggested a beneficiary for the policy.)

LIE No. 44. "A Reader" in St. Louis sent this one: That soldiers at Camp Funston are so poorly fed they are compelled to spend virtually all of their monthly pay for food enough to keep alive.

(Camp Funston soldiers are better fed than many civilians in St. Louis. Their food is wholesome, abundant and of the sort which "sticks to the ribs." Ask the first soldier you meet on the street what sort of fare he had while at camp.)

LIE No. 45. German propaganda already is at work seeking to destroy the success of the wheatless and meatless days. If you hear stories of this sort, or that soldiers are wasting bread, or that agents of our allies are selling American wheat to Germany, or similar silly untruths, bluntly ask the person circulating these lies, "Are you a pro-German?"

LIE No. 46. Sarah S—— of St. Louis has a friend

who knitted a sweater for the Red Cross. She put her card in the package, asking the recipient to write. She received a note from the soldier, praising the sweater. He wound up by saying he had to pay \$19 for it.

(The Red Cross already has conclusively proven that this lie—similar to scores already circulated—is ridiculous.)

LIE No. 47. Dr. Charles Reilly, oculist, 615 Locust street, says he has been informed West Point officers refuse to recognize by salutation officers in the new National Army.

(This is an unmitigated lie, as newspaper reports, photographs and interviews coming from all points in the United States have shown how appreciative the West Point men are of the great patriotism displayed by their brother officers in the National Army.)

LIE No. 48. Pro-German propagandists are spreading reports that thousands of drafted men are deserting from the National Army cantonments; that hundreds already have been shot.

(Army officers and newspaper correspondents, always on hand at the various cantonments, say the spirit of patriotism is so high and the men so well satisfied that they wouldn't desert if all guards were put to sleep.)

LIE No. 49. Reports are being circulated that men who enlist in the navy before December 15, 1917, are to be grabbed for the army, as the navy now is full.

(Washington has issued an official order allowing drafted men to enlist in the navy up to December 15.)

LIE No. 50. Among the absurd rumors is one that the United States proposes to confiscate money on deposit in banks.

(The absurdity of this statement is obvious on its face. This rumor is wholly without foundation, and probably

circulated for an evil purpose. Secretary McAdoo has issued a statement that the Government "has no power to confiscate the money of depositors in banks.")

LIE No. 51. From E. L., a St. Louisian, comes word that he was listening to a conversation the other day, when someone remarked: "You never hear of Morgan or Schwab any more because they were killed three months ago."

(Morgan and Schwab are still transacting business at the old stand.)

LIE No. 52. A reader at Christopher, Ill., tells The Republic that it is a common story thereabouts that money contributed to the Y. M. C. A. is not used for the benefit of soldiers, but is turned into a fund for the suppression of liquor making and saloons.

(There is no truth in the story, naturally. All money contributed to the Y. M. C. A.'s war fund is used in making life more comfortable for the men at the front. It is used in establishing "huts" for the soldiers. If you want more proof of this, ask the first soldier you meet.)

LIE No. 53. The Shelby County Chapter of the American Red Cross, located at Shelbina, Mo., says this report is circulated there: That socks which Red Cross workers knit for the soldiers are thrown aside as quickly as a hole appears in them; that soldiers are not permitted to wear mended hose.

(This is not a difficult story to answer, but the answer must not be misconstrued. Soldiers are not permitted to wear mended socks while they are on an active tour of duty. It is readily understood that no man could hike any distance at all were he wearing mended socks. However, soldiers who receive socks from the Red Cross nurse them tenderly and make them last as long as they will possibly hold together. Never fear, Shelbina, that American soldiers waste anything given them.)

LIE No. 54. B. Schwartz, 1330 North Newstead avenue, says he overheard a conversation the other day in which it was stated as a fact that an American transport had been sunk and that the mother of a soldier aboard wrote Secretary Baker and asked for information, that Secretary Baker replied: "Don't worry; your son is lying safely at the bottom of the sea."

(It is understood at once what the effect of such a story would be on a mother's mind—a mother whose son is overseas, or about to go. But there is no truth in the story at all. Secretary Baker is human, and would not reply to a letter in such a flippant manner. Relatives of all men who lose their lives in the service are immediately notified. No effort at secrecy in a case of that kind.)

LIE No. 55. From a St. Louis source comes this one: That a German doctor in the United States Army at Camp Bowie, Tex., used spinal meningitis serum instead of typhoid serum, sending 1,400 men to the hospital, and that he was shot for it the latter part of last week.

(Col. F. P. Reynolds, Surgeon General's Office, Washington, D. C., had this to say of the report: "It is the most absurd and one of the wildest stories I have yet heard.")

LIE No. 56. Virgil A. Duff of Pearl, Ill., classes this one, which he sent yesterday, as the "biggest lie of them all": That drafted soldiers at the cantonments will not be permitted arms or ammunition during their training because they would rebel and kill their officers.

(Duff wasn't far wrong about the size of this lie, but it is self-contradictory. If drafted men will rebel in cantonments while training and cannot be permitted to handle firearms or ammunition, what will prevent them from doing the same thing when they have completed their course of instruction?)

LIE No. 57. Esta York, Elkhville, Jackson County, Ill., wants to know if there is any truth in the report that President Wilson will seize all hogs in the country, even those which farmers raise to kill for home consumption.

(By no means is there any truth in the report. It is pure German propaganda, nothing more.)

LIE No. 58. A Benton, Ill., reader sends The Republic a clipping from his home town paper, which, under glaring headlines, devotes half a column to a story to the effect that German prisoners are so well fed that women living in the cities near by are up in arms because of waste and the class of food served. He says this particular story is a fair sample of the news this paper prints weekly, in a community of German folk.

(It is not denied by Washington that German prisoners in America are well fed. They are. But there is no waste, and the women living near the camps are not up in arms because of either the food served or the waste which the Benton paper says is so apparent.)

LIE No. 59. Propagandists are circulating a story that boys in the cantonments are not permitted to see home newspapers, so they cannot tell what is going on in their home towns or in the world in general.

(Quite naturally, there is no truth in this story. The Republic is able to nail this lie. This paper circulates freely in cantonments and at training camps.)

LIE No. 60. This story was freely circulated last week: That men at Camp Funston are so poorly cared for and are so despondent because of their unwillingness to serve in the army that they end their lives by throwing themselves under trains.

(This is so plainly a lie that denial is not necessary. However, soldiers on permission in St. Louis say their fare is excellent and their treatment also. No deaths can occur in the camps, without the news becoming known

immediately. Newspaper correspondents at the camps do not report any such loss of life.)

LIE No. 61. Mrs. S. of Farmington, Mo., says that it is common gossip in that section that half of all the funds pledged to the Red Cross in America will be given by the Government to the Catholics.

(The Government isn't interested in religion just now. It's principal business is carrying on the war. No money, no matter what source it comes from, is given to any religious sect. The Government is not touching a nickel of Red Cross money.)

LIE No. 62. A young woman at Clinton, Mo., writes that it has been difficult to secure signers for the Hoover Food Pledges there because of "bunk" being circulated to prevent it. Children are told not to sign the cards, because they will be sent to Germany to work for prisoners, or sent to an army post to do farm work.

(Of course there is no truth in either report. It is pro-German sentiment seeking to discount war preparations in America which is responsible for this sort of thing.)

LIE No. 63. Here is one of the worst lies yet brought to the attention of The Republic: That German spies in the Government Printing office have injected bacteria of one form or another into the Liberty Bonds, which, in the course of a few months leaves them a dirty gray piece of flimsy paper which crumbles at the slightest touch. Because of this lie, farmers in the vicinity of Razenburg, Ill., are afraid to invest in the Bonds.

(The Federal agents in charge of the Government Printing Office at Washington declare there is no word of truth in the story. There are no spies in the plant. Neither will the bonds fade and crumble away after a few months.)

LIE No. 64. J. B. Ross, a St. Louis patriot, advances the information that a letter carrier, talking in

a downtown restaurant the other day, declared 8,000 United States soldiers had already been killed in France and that a soldier at Jefferson Barracks gave him all such information, which the Government withholds.

(Of course, the letter carrier was retailing some more "bunk." There has been no such casualty list in France, and soldiers at Jefferson Barracks know less of what is going on in the army than many civilians. Just propaganda, that's all.)

LIE No. 65. A man wants to know if it is true "that two soldiers were frozen to death in a trench at Fort Sill and that the nation is losing from 30 to 40 men a day in France, of which no information reaches the newspapers.

(The Republic has a staff correspondent at Fort Sill. He has access to the news there. No soldiers have been frozen to death. There is a death list almost daily now from France, but every soldier's name is given the public as quickly as it is sent the man's parents. No effort is being made to suppress this sort of information. The censor holds up news concerning movements of troops, ammunition, supplies and the like. Nothing else.)

LIE No. 66. Another reader wants to know if it is true that men are refusing to enlist in the regular army and are offering themselves for other branches because they have been told they will not see service in France if they go in as engineers, signal corps, aviators and the like.

(Every man who goes into the army, more than likely, will be sent overseas sooner or later. Enlistments in the regular army are not falling off. National Guardsmen, engineers, aviators and mess men already are on duty in France, thus giving the lie to this story.)

LIE No. 67. Omar D. Gray of The Sturgeon (Mo.) Leader, sends a clipping from The Democrat-Tribune of Jefferson City, Mo., to the effect that knitting for

the soldiers and sailors is unnecessary, and declaring that "press reports indicate the War Department looks upon this knitting campaign as hysteria." This story, Gray says, is going the rounds of the small-town newspapers.

(Mr. Gray is doing the public and the Government a great favor in calling attention to this sort of propaganda. Quite recently the executives at Washington, in published statements, and in public utterances, begged, actually begged, the women of the United States not to give up their knitting for one instant. More, more and still MORE articles must be knit, they said. The effect of such articles as that from the Jefferson City paper is to put a stop to knitting, the very thing pro-Germans want; anything to hurt the cause in America. The editors of small town newspapers should be more careful, or at least investigate the truth of reports such as these, before giving publicity to them.)

LIE No. 68. Malden, Mo., reports pro-Germans are circulating stories there concerning the health and morals of nurses employed in Red Cross work, both in the United States and overseas. This person said he was told recently in St. Louis that 600 nurses in America alone are now ill in hospitals.

(It is questionable whether such a lie was ever told in St. Louis. It is the first time it has been brought to the attention of The Republic. At any rate, while some nurses may be ill—and who doesn't get sick now and again?—there are not 600 of them in all the hospitals in the United States. The morals of women employed in Red Cross hospital work are above reproach.)

LIE No. 69. A story recently originated in Germany to the effect that a woman spy has been executed in the United States. Its widespread use is nothing but propaganda.

(The State Department sent an official denial of the

report to all American Consuls and legations in European neutral countries. The name of the woman was given as Anna Huitema. Just "bunk," that's all.)

LIE No. 70. For two days there has been a rumor current about the country that an American transport going overseas had been sunk, with heavy loss of life. It was said that two transports, bearing 11,000 men, and the superdreadnaught Texas, had been sunk, and that the American Government was suppressing the news.

(The Government at Washington announced last night that the source of this lie, termed propaganda, had been unearthed in Guadalajara, Mexico, where it was printed in a Spanish newspaper, and said to have been a cablegram received from Spain. The Government announces this is more German propaganda and that there is no word of truth in it.)

LIE No. 71. The Democrat-Tribune of Jefferson City, Mo., prints a story to the effect that 3,000 girls are to be enlisted by the Y. W. C. A. of Seattle, Wash., as dancing partners for soldiers at Camp Lewis, and that they are to be paid a minimum of \$15 a week and a commission of 5 cents on each dance.

(There is no reasonable excuse for the publication of such a story. It is plainly propaganda. Such stories hurt campaigns for raising funds for legitimate enterprises. Three thousand girls at \$15 a week means \$45,000 a week salaries, or more than \$2,000,000 a year. Nothing but "bunk.")

LIE No. 72. A report has been circulated and has gained some credence in certain localities to the effect that the food administration has limited the supply of salt because, if salt cannot be obtained, farmers will be unable to cure and pack pork for home consumption.

(The administration emphatically denies this story.)

There is no general shortage of salt, nor have steps been taken to limit the use of salt.)

LIE No. 73. Florence, Mo., sends word it is common gossip in that section "that President Wilson is in England's pay"; that a soldier at Camp Funston says he receives one slice of bread and four beans at meal time, and that others write they are ill-treated.

(A person with one spoonful of brains wouldn't believe any one of these three stories for a minute. There is no need to deny the statement concerning President Wilson. Ask the next soldier you meet how he has been fed at Camp Funston, or any other army cantonment, and how he was treated there. That will nail the last two lies.)

LIE No. 74. F. C. Winkle of Greenfield, Mo., writes that a story is circulated there to the effect that soldiers at army cantonments are not compelled to eat either beef or pork which is left from meal to meal and thus cause the waste of hundreds of pounds of meat every day. Mr. Winkle, one-time soldier himself, knows this story has no truth, in fact, but he says there are a lot of narrow-minded persons who believe it.

(This lie has been nailed previously in this column. There is a minimum of waste in all army camps. Probably a lot of persons believe one set of cooks prepare meals for every man in camp. As a matter of fact, each company of soldiers has its own mess outfit and rations are apportioned according to the number of men to be fed. This brings about a minimum of waste.)

LIE No. 75. Word comes from Falcon, Mo., that pro-Germans are circulating the story the Government will compel every man and woman to buy Thrift Stamps and Liberty Bonds, and that the Government also intends confiscating without compensation all the walnut timber in America.

(The Government urges everyone to buy Thrift Stamps and Liberty Bonds. It is not compulsory. But the man

or woman who doesn't purchase either—who doesn't lend his or her Government every possible cent—is a traitor at heart and should be watched. As for the walnut timber, it's too absurd to even deny. If the Government needs walnut timber it will buy it, and more than likely at the owner's own figure.)

LIE No. 76. Belleville, Ill., reports a story is in circulation there to the effect it will be impossible for the Government to send drafted men to France until the Constitution of the United States is amended. The excuse for the story is that President Wilson hasn't power to order drafted men overseas.

(The drafted soldiers will be sent overseas just as quickly as their period of training is completed. It won't require any amendment to the Constitution to get the selects into France.)

LIE No. 77. A traveling salesman says at Black Jack, Mo., Germans are circulating the story that several American transports, loaded with soldiers, have been sunk by German submarines, and that Washington is withholding the news until the draft army is filled. Another story is that many French girls from 13 to 18 years of age are soon to become mothers by American soldiers.

(When American transports are sunk, no effort will be made by Washington to withhold the information. One American soldier in France has been tried by court-martial and executed since the United States overseas force reached France, because of an attack upon a French woman. No other such outrage has been committed. American soldiers are not that sort.)

LIE No. 78. A reader at Seventy-Six, Mo., sends word that a story is in circulation to the effect that soldiers at Camp Funston are not permitted to write to relatives. One woman there, this reader says, declares

she received a letter from her son at camp, telling her it would be his last letter.

(It is barely possible, of course, that some movement of troops from Camp Funston is anticipated. In such an event letter writing would be temporarily stopped, because some of the soldiers would not keep the secret of their movement from their relatives, which the Government declares is imperative. If such a contingency has not arisen, there is no truth in the story.)

LIE No. 79. Porter Bennett of Mesquite, Tex., sends a copy of "The Bible Student's Monthly," a religious paper, so-called, in which the statement appears that "Even in America the conditions in many places are becoming intolerable; the people are restless and many women and children are frantically crying for bread. The conditions prevailing are leading on to a certain revolution and anarchy, the like of which the world has never known."

(This paper is printed at Brooklyn, N. Y. The International Bible Students' Association is publisher. No foundation in fact for the statement printed in that magazine can be found at any point in the United States. Government officials declare there is no situation at any place in America such as this magazine describes.)

LIE No. 80. A "lie" in circulation at Atlanta, Mo., is to the effect that the United States will have to fight England after Germany is disposed of—the spoils being the cause.

(More "bunk." There will be no "spoils" when the United States gets through with this war. This is not a war of conquest, but a fight for freedom.)

LIE No. 81. There is a story in circulation in St. Louis that the Red Cross pays \$1,000 a month rent for the quarters it occupies in the Railway Exchange building, and a like amount for the quarters occupied by the Christmas Red Cross Campaign Committee.

(The 21 rooms occupied by the Red Cross in the Railway Exchange building are donated to the cause, absolutely free of any cost whatever. The management of the building sees to that. The Equitable Life Insurance Company donated the Campaign Committee's headquarters gratis.)

LIE No. 82. From Bellflower, Mo., comes word that a story is in circulation there to the effect that Red Cross workers get 25 cents for each dollar they collect.

(There is no truth in the story, of course. The Republic has repeatedly nailed these Red Cross stories as rank fabrications. No persons connected with Red Cross campaigns for funds receive a cent for their services.)

LIE No. 83. A reader at Carlsbad, N. M., says he overheard a pro-German make the remark that Japan is making big loans to Germany; that under a secret treaty between the two nations Japan is compelled to make these loans.

(Diplomatic Washington says there is nothing to the story. Japan has professed friendship for the Entente Powers, and there is nothing to date to make anyone "on the inside" believe this nation doesn't mean what it has said.)

LIE No. 84. A St. Louis man says he has heard on several occasions that some 150,000 Japanese and 50,000 Germans are massed in Mexico, waiting the word to swing an attack upon the United States.

(There are a great many Japanese and a great many Germans in Mexico. There is nothing at this time to make Washington believe the Japanese are allied with the Germans in Mexico, or that the Japs plan an attack upon America. The Germans there doubtless would like to make reprisal raids of some sort, but the Mexican boundary line with the United States is well guarded.)

LIE No. 85. Reports have been circulated in St. Louis to the effect that 16 soldiers temporarily quar-

tered in the First Regiment Armory, Grand avenue and Market street, have pneumonia, and that two of them have died. Also that conditions at the Armory are unsanitary and that the men are not being given medical attention and that they are left to care for themselves.

(This lie is one that Lieut. A. L. Clark, in charge of the detachment of 1,100 men at the Armory, characterizes as a damnable one. Only seven men have been sent to the hospital from the Armory, and none of these had pneumonia. No deaths have occurred at all. One man had scarlet fever, causing the quarantining of the Armory, Lieut. Clark said, and the quarantine will be lifted to-day. In fact, some of the men last night attended an entertainment at the Y. M. C. A. Lieut. Dr. Harwitz is in attendance at the Armory day and night.)

LIE No. 86. Another lie showing the "delicateness" of pro-German bunk is one to the effect that an American soldier "put one over" on the censor to let his people know that the soldiers are starving. His letters are supposed to have arrived with entire sections deleted. Finally, according to the story, he suggested in the letter that his family should save the stamp as a souvenir. When the stamp was removed the message of a starving condition was found beneath it.

(This is so plainly a sample of the original pro-German lies that no refutation is needed. The American soldiers are not starving and there is no danger they will ever starve.)

LIE No. 87. Once more the lie of poisoned Red Cross yarn is being circulated. This story is to the effect that sweaters and other knitted articles are being made from yarn which is soaked in poison of deadly nature.

(There are 6,000 women in St. Louis knitting for the Red Cross. All of these women know how much of pro-German bunk the story is. It is circulated for no other

reason than to hinder army enlistments, or to create a feeling of unrest in the minds of mothers.)

LIE No. 88. J. H. Gibbs of Vogt, Mo., writes The Republic that a merchant in Bunker, Mo., is telling the people there that thousands of tons of wheat, being shipped to France by the United States, is being made into whiskey and sold to the soldiers. He said he could furnish the name of the story-teller and the proof, if necessary.

(Everybody knows, or should know, that the American soldiers are not allowed to drink whiskey, either at home or abroad, and that hundreds of saloons here have been closed for selling liquor to soldiers. Gen. Pershing in France is not allowing the soldiers more license there than they have in the United States.)

LIE No. 89. A Hamburg, Mo., woman has written to The Republic that she has been told that all knitted articles sent from America to France are knitted too loosely and must be raveled out and worked over before the garments can be worn.

(This is pure bunk—nothing more. Meant for nothing but to discourage knitting activities here. If it were true the Government would not permit the shipment of sweaters and other garments, and would not allow the Red Cross, official relief branch of the army, to encourage the work.)

LIE No. 90. J. Richard Garstang, an attorney of Chamois, Mo., reports that a retail merchant of that place is circulating the tale that in Gasconade County, relatives received the bodies of two soldiers, sent back from camp for burial, with the caskets marked "Contagious, Do Not Open." It was further averred that when the parents opened the caskets, the soldiers were found to have two bullet holes each in their heads.

(This faint attempt to jam the machinery of the National Army furnishes denial in itself. The War De-

partment has announced repeatedly that official publication of all deaths in the National Army will be made, regardless of the nature of such deaths. If soldiers are to be shot, notification of their death penalty will be spread broadcast as a warning to others. Just another morsel for the unintelligent to chew on is this obviously pro-German lie.)

LIE No. 91. A report from Cuba said the body of a soldier, who died at Camp Funston, had been shipped by express to his widow in Cuba, with collect charges of \$12, and that the widow had to procure the sum from friends, being herself without funds.

(This report has been denied before, it being the revival of a tale which could be circulated without eliciting any immediate facts. The body in question was found to have been accompanied by an officer from Camp Funston, with all expenses paid by the Government.)

LIE No. 92. Similar to the Cuba case is this from Steelville: The body of a soldier, who died at Camp Funston, was sent to his mother with charges, collect, the woman having to pay between \$20 and \$30.

(A letter was sent to the railroad agent at Steelville, asking him to verify the report. He wrote back: "The report is a lie. The body of Thomas Gruver was sent here collect, but the Government paid all of the charges from this end. They handle all of their shipments that way.")

LIE No. 93. J. B. Hinchey of St. Louis told The Republic he had heard reports that 15 to 18 aviators are killed daily at Scott Field, near Belleville, about which the public hears nothing. He said this report no doubt caused anxiety among mothers whose sons are now or will be in the aviation service.

(It is just this purpose for which such pro-German bunk is circulated. The War Department is giving to the

public information of every death that occurs anywhere in the army, no matter in what branch, and without regard to whether death results from natural or accidental causes.)

LIE No. 94. A St. Louis woman writes The Republic of hearing the story that all our wheat is sent abroad to make whiskey. She said she had heard of a woman who refused to sign the Hoover pledge on the ground that she would not do without wheat flour because whiskey is made of all that is sent abroad.

(This is clearly more "bunk" to hamper the Government's conservation work. The views of this country on the whiskey question are too clear now to give any reason for belief in such a story. Besides, but little wheat is used in making whiskey.)

LIE No. 95. Report of another story, alleging poor treatment of soldiers in the army camps, comes from D. C. Boydstun of Atlanta, Mo., who said he heard two women talking over the telephone. One of the women Boydstun writes, has a nephew at Camp Doniphan, where, according to the reported telephone conversation, he had to dig in trenches at night while suffering from pneumonia.

(This lie is so plainly nothing but "bunk" of pro-German kind, it hardly needs refuting again. It is common knowledge among those who have seen the camps or talked with men on leave that they are thriving on the treatment received.)

LIE No. 96. Frank E. Murray, 5239 Cabanne avenue, told The Republic that in Alton, Ill., a story was being circulated to the effect that a big manufacturing concern there had been given a Government contract to manufacture bottles; the bottles to be filled with poison for the American soldiers to take if captured by Germans.

(There was never a piece of "bunk" more plainly apparent than this lie. Its purpose is clear.)

LIE No. 97. Marvin R. Locke of Abilene, Tex., writes from San Antonio that everywhere in that State lies telling of bad treatment of soldiers in cantonments may be heard. The Government and newspapers try to run these stories down, but find them always without foundation.

(This piece of traitorous pro-German stuff has been answered many times.)

LIE No. 98. A story criticising Food Administrator Hoover for "eating a \$7 meal at a banquet" and rising thereafter to preach conservation and economy, is being circulated in St. Louis.

(All such stories as this are based on exaggeration and are twisted and garbled for the purpose of creating dissatisfaction. Hoover is known to be unquestionably sincere in his work and to practice the things he urges others to do.)

LIE No. 99. More Red Cross lies are being circulated in Chillicothe, Mo., according to T. L. Keslen of Bedford, who wrote to The Republic that he heard a member of the Red Cross would be subjected to repeated calls for money, because the officers need more money all the time. He said other stories are to the effect that young girls are to be taken from the families of Red Cross members and educated as nurses.. Also, that the names of those who have not joined are being taken, and they are being told that they will be forced to join later.

(All of these stories are pro-German lies, told for no other purpose than to retard Red Cross work. The Red Cross organization is altogether a voluntary work, and its chief workers here and abroad work without one cent of pay, and even pay their own expenses. No one is forced to serve or to donate. Those who do so are responding to the call of patriotism.)

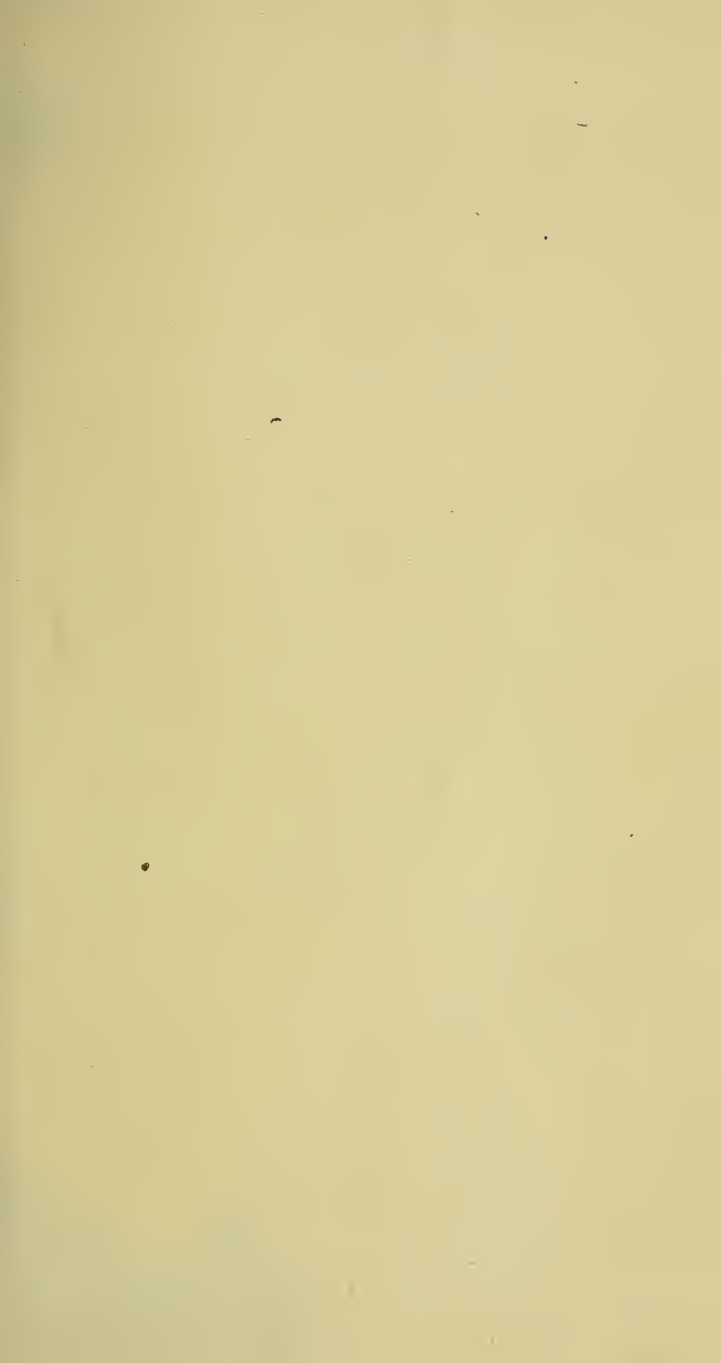
LIE No. 100. Walter Eason of 3915 Delmar boule-

vard, who has three boys in the army, tells The Republic that a woman who has one son in the army is telling her neighbors, and told Eason that soldiers are dying by the hundreds at Jefferson Barracks, and are being piled into rough graves, with no burial ceremonies.

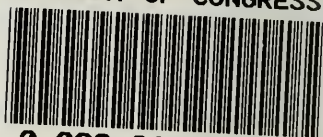
(More Teuton "bunk" set floating for the purpose of creating anxiety in the hearts of mothers whose sons are in the service. There is not a word of truth in any such story.)

LIE No. 101. A story of ridiculous tests of the endurance of soldiers as they enter army service is being scattered about the country, to the effect that ground red pepper is placed in their eyes by the examining physician to learn whether their "nerve" is good, and that other tests are frightful.

(The idea of such a feature of examination is so clearly out of reason that such stories hardly need refuting. Army officials and physicians, and soldiers themselves, deny that there are any cruelties in any of the examinations. It is the effort of medical men to assist the eyesight of the men rather than to impair it.)



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